SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. NO. 84.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*
August 23, 1852. 82—tlstN.

To the Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank-road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock subscriber for in this Company, on which the instalments have not been paid, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, as provided for in the 11th Section of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Sale to take place at Greenville, on Thursday the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors, at office Greenvilie, August 12th, 1852.

JNO A. SELBY, *Clerk.*

AN instalment of Two Dollars per Share will be required of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, on Thursday, the 23d of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. A. SELBY, *Clerk.*
Greenville, August 12th, 1852. 81—2t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday, the 9th inst., between the Post-Office in Raleigh and Neuse River Oil Mills, a large black Pocket Book, with a blank-book attached, containing between twenty and twenty-five dollars, and a number of papers of no value to any one except the owner. The only bills recollected were one ten and two threes on the Bank of Cape Fear, and two ones on the Bank of Fayetteville, and two one dollar and a half bills on the Bank of the Union, Washington City. The above reward will be given if left at the Comptroller's office or with me at the Mill. A. B. VAUGHAN.

Laura-Shawsville, August 13, 1852. 934—4t.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

William Eaton, jr., Attorney General *vs.* John H. Jenkins.—Original bill, Spring 1852, for settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that John H. Jenkins, one of the defendents is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the aforesaid John H. Jenkins to appear and answer to the foregeing bill of complaint, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in said County, the first Monday in March, 1852.

GOOLD HOYT, C. *M.* E.
May 22, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.) 57—6w.

Office of N. C. Railroad Company,
AUGUST 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' from the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsborough on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsborough on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settletoents with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
August 9, 1852. 79—2t.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

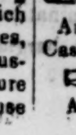
PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES, THOS HOGG, S. W. WHITING, } *Committee.*
Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,
IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CHEWING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky und heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges for Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage for Sheep* where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long le, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.
Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.
July 28th, 1852. 75—6w. e. o. w.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.
Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 933—8t.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C..
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,
CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institu is contracted for, and will be erected immeciate Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions all that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	- - -	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	- - -	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	- - -	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.
June 22, 1852. 66—

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg; Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.
August 8th, 1852. 932—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS Blake's and other Mineral Paints o the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.
March 18, 1852. 38—

ISAAC PROCTER

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment omprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a entleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 5, 1851. 896—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuence of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.
Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.
July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of he day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tissues, and Bareges; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Arrives and departs Daily.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing.

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.
Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine,
100 " Ground Alum,
For sale low by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.
Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 1852. 41—

Just Received,

10 DOZ jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.
Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles made to order,

Panama, Legborn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

VIRGINIA Ognaburgs, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Shirting and Jeans, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Calico, Kentucky Jeans, Cloths and Cassimers. With a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Groceries and Crockery, for sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.
Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.
Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.
March 30, 1852. 14—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
April 6, 1852. 44—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Just Received.

Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.

8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

A Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50 Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bounets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent. Boots and Shoes. (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.
March 16. 37—

MR. CABELL ON THE STAND.

Having heretofore proved by the best testimony, as we believe, the soundness of Gen. Pierce on the subject of Slavery, the Fugitive-slave Law, and the Compromise, and having constantly invited a critical examination of the entire history of his life in that regard, we feel it to be our privilege, and we may say a duty which we owe to the public, to continue to examine and report upon the views and position of the Whig nominee, Gen. Scott, upon the same momentous question; and in making this investigation, we remark, in advance, that we will not call to our aid the testimony of Democrats, because such testimony, in the language of the Courts, may be said to be testifying in our own behalf. But we will rely exclusively, at this time, upon the testimony of a gentleman of the highest respectability in the Whig party—yea, a gentleman recently nominated by the Whig Convention as their candidate for Congress in this State. His testimony we will not assail, because we believe it to be true. The Whigs cannot, because he is their candidate, and is endorsed by them as worthy of all credit—especially since his testimony was given before he received their approval, and was in possession of the Whig party before his nomination. In other words, by nominating him for that important trust with a full knowledge of the contents of his speech of the 12th June, 1852, they endorsed that speech and the truth of his statements. And now let us see what is his testimony, and for the purpose of placing it before the people in a way that he who "runs may read" and comprehend his meaning, we propose to do so in the simplest possible manner—that is, by questions and answers.

Mr. Cabell will please take the stand.

Question.—To what political party do you belong?

Answer.—The Whig party,—*Speech June* 12, 1852, *page* 2.

Q.—Can the Southern Whig party, and all that is national in the Northern Whig party, consistently with its views of nationality and patriotism and its principles, vote for a Democrat "as President of the United States at the next election?"

A.—It can.

Q.—Under what circumstances?

A.—It can if the nominee of the Democratic party "will publicly commit himself to the maintenance of all the measures of compromise and the Constitutional rights of the South, in preference to a Whig *who is afraid to avow his* sentiments, or is not an advocate of these measures as a final settlement, and is willing to deceive one section of the Union, and to owe his nomination entirely to anti-slavery influences, as will be the case if Gen. Scott should be nominated, as he *now stands* (June 12th) before the country."—*Page* 2.

Q.—What was your opinion of the silence of Gen. Scott before his nomination?

A.—That it was "unpatriotic electioneering."—*Page* 2.

Q.—What has been the effect upon yourself of the course which you felt it to be your duty to pursue in regard to the nomination to be made by the Whig party?

A.—If "has called down upon my head the unmeasured vituperative abuse of the Scott or Free-soil papers of the North, (with few exceptions, they are one and the same,) and I have been bitterly denounced by their Southern coadjutors."—*Page* 2.

Q.—Why was this abuse specially directed against you?

A.—It was "because I expressed my regret that he (Gen. Scott) had not publicly given to the Compromise measures the benefit of the influence of his name, and because I avowed my unalterable determination to stand up to the pledge that I had made to support no man who occupied the non-committal position in which he thought proper to place himself in order to secure anti-slavery votes."—*Page* 2.

Q.—What do you propose now (June 12) to do in regard to the pledge of which you have just spoken?

A.—"I intend sacredly to fulfill" it.—*Page* 2.

Q.—Who constituted the great element of Gen. Scott's strength at the North?

A.—"Sectional agitators, Freesoilers and Abolitionists."—*Page* 2.

Q.—Who at the South?

A.—"A few miserable party hacks, the columns of whose newspapers show that their editors are ready to sacrifice their principles and their country for party success and emoluments."—*Page* 2.

Q.—What was the feeling of the anti-compromise men of the North?

A.—"It was vindictive towards Mr. Fillmore because he had exerted his personal and official influence to prevent their proposed outrage of the Constitutional rights of the South, and maintained a policy in no way sectional, but essential to the preservation of the Union."—*Page* 3.

Q.—What did they declare in reference to him?

A.—"They declared that they would not vote for him or for any one publicly committed to the policy of his Administration, while the Scuth had generally declared that it would support none but such a candidate."—*Page* 3.

Q.—Who did you believe to be responsible for the failure of the Northern Whig party to stand up to the Compromise?

A.—"I believe Southern gentlemen are responsible, who have shown a willingness to abandon Mr. Fillmore and other Northern patriots like him for one who will not publicly advocate the domestic policy of the present Administration, and who is, *for that reason* the candidate of the men most inimical to the institutions of the South."—*Page* 3.

[NOTE.—This remark of Mr. Cabell's is applicable to those Southern men who were *willing* to General Scott's nomination over Mr. Fillmore, and was not, we presume, intended to apply to Southern Whigs who support General Scott after the nomination.]

Q.—After the declarations made in your speech of the 3d February, why are you unwilling to support General Scott?

A.—"I endeavored then to give my reasons. In the course of the remarks I have already made, I have plainly indicated other reasons why he should not be sustained in the position he has thought proper to assume. But I have a few more words to say on this point."—*Page* 3.

Q.—What have you to say in addition?

A.—"The Whigs of every Southern State have, with almost entire unanimity, declared they will support no man for the Presidency who is not publicly and unequivocally committed to the maintenance of the Compromise, and are advocates of its finality. Gen. Scott refused pertinaciously to make this avowal, and I have yet to hear of the State Convention or town or county meeting which has expressed a preference for him, with the exception of Delaware, which has not, at the same time, expressly repudiated the Compromise, or passed it over in silence."—*Page* 3.

Q.—Who are the warmest supporters of General Scott?

A.—"The vilest and most unscrupulous and uncompromising enemies of the Constitutional rights of the South."—*Page* 4.

Q.—What would have been the condition of the Free Soil and abolition factions if General Scott had not permitted his name to be siezed and used by Seward and his Northern and Southern coadjutors?

A.—"But for the strength of his name, they would have sunk into insignificance."—*Page* 4.

Q.—As whose candidate did Gen. Scott stand before the country?

A.—"With a padlock on his mouth and his principles in Seward's breeches pocktse, he stood before the country the candidate of the 'higher law' party."—*Page* 4.

Q.—What do those intend who counsel silence in reference to the Compromise?

A.—They "intend to practice a fraud on one section of the country, and hope to profit by that sectional strife, the fomentation and continuance of which will be the necessary consequence of this silence on the part of the Presidential candidate."—*Page* 4.

Q.—What will be the nature of the appeal which those who counsel silence, will make to the people?

A.—"Their appeal to the people will be to send men to Congress pledged to carry out their sectional treasonable schemes, and to elect Gen. Scott who will not '*interfere with the action of a majority of the people's Representatives.*'"—*Page* 4.

Q.—Was Gen. Taylor true to the Union, the Constitution, and the South?

A.—He "remained to the hour of his death true to the Union, the Constitution and the South. But we know that even he was greatly misunderstood and misrepresented, and the country sorely felt the effect of the baneful influence around him."—*Page* 4.

Q.—What influence do you now fear?

A.—"It is this same influence which we now fear, and therefore the Southern States, with one accord, demanded a public, unequivocal declaration from all Presidential candidates—*stronger, if possible, in the case of Gen. Scott* than from others, because he has presented himself "*in such a questionable shape.*'"—*Page* 4.

Q.—What would you merit if you were to give your support to the man who presents himself "in such a questionable shape?"

A.—"Should I give my countenance and support to one who is now a Northern man—who, although a native of Virginia, boasts that he '*owns no slaves,*' and declares that he is 'in favor of the gradual emancipation' of the slaves of others, and that 'it is a moral obligation' of those who do own them to '*exterminate*' *slavery*—who is *the candidate of the Freesoil element* of the Whig party—whose election is specially urged by the enemies of the fugitive-slave law, and other agitators and abolitionists—and whose nomination is barely tolerated by a few Southern men who prefer policy to principle, because he can get *more anti-slavery votes* than any one else—if, sir, I say, I were to give my support to such a man on the terms proposed, and in view of all the circumstances past and present, I feel that I should merit the *execration* of those I represent."—*Page* 4.

Q.—Who do you find the advocates of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law sending as delegates to the Whig National Convention?

A.—"We find them sending as delegates to represent them in the National Convention Mr. Palmer Kellogg, whose official deputies are said to have avowed their determination to *resist the execution* of the fugitive-slave law, and others whose *consciences*, like his, compelled them to denounce and revile the law of the land."—*Page* 5.

Q.—What gentlemen on the floor in Congress did you find to be the most earnest advocates of Scott's nomination?

A.—"Here on this floor (Congress) we find that gentlemen most conspicuous for opposition to the Compromise, especially the fugitive-slave law—gentlemen who left the first Whig caucus because it endorsed the Compromise, and others who think with them, are the most earnest advocates of Scott's nomination."—*Page* 5.

Q.—But supposing there was no doubt as to the soundness of Gen. Scott's *private opinions*, what had you a right to demand?

A.—"We had a right to demand a *public expression of them*, and I think, from all that I can hear, that the great mass of the Southern Whigs will consider that he has already (12th June) put off their public avowal *too long.*"—*Page* 5.

Q.—What parties did Gen. Scott allow to rally under his name?

A.—"He has allowed the anti-slavery and anti-compromise parties *to rally under his name.* Under the cry of *Scott and Repeal*, the worst agitators and revilers of the laws of the country and the patriots who passed them, have been sent to the Whig National Convention sworn friends to Gen. Scott."—*Page* 5.

Q.—Did General Scott speak before these elections?

A.—"He would not speak before these elections, nor until he had the Convention filled with men *committed* to him and to his *mum policy.* I think the Southern people will now say *it is too late.*"—*Page* 5.

Q.—Can Gen. Scott's friends say that he was not controlled by others, and by whom?

A.—"His best friends cannot say that he is not now (12th June) *controlled by Seward and his followers.*"—*Page* 5.

Q.—To what organization would Gen. Scott owe his election?

A.—"The organization to which Gen. Scott would owe his election would be the same as that which could now, and may in 1856, elect Mr. Seward, and would control the Administration of both or either."—*Page* 5.

Q.—Would the results of the election of Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward be the same?

A.—"The election of the Senator from New York and of Gen. Scott, by such an organization, would lead to precisely the same results, and the former would follow as the necessary consequence of *the latter, if the Union held together till* 1856."—*Page* 5.

Q.—What would be the effect of such election?

A.—"The effect would be to open wide the floodgates of abolition agitation and to *prostrate* every Constitutional Compromise Whig at the North, all of whom will be proscribed and treated as outside barbarians."—*Page* 5.

Q.—What would be better for the National men of your party?

A.—"Far better will it be for the National men of our party that a *Conservative Democrat* be elected."—*Page* 5.

Q.—In what light do you regard the election of Gen. Scott?

A.—"I regard the election of Gen. Scott as the annihilation of all our Northern friends."—*Page* 5.

Q.—What do you deserve, "if, to please Abolitionists and get their votes, (and that, you say, is the appeal made to you,) you desert those men who, in standing by the Constitution, have stood by you?"

A.—"We deserve to be spit upon, and to be made the bondmen of those who would liberate our slaves."—*Page* 6.

Q.—What do you believe in reference to the reply made to the complaint that Gen. Scott refused to write, to wit: "that he had not been applied to"?

A.—That "this is merely absurd, or a fraudulent device in keeping with the conduct of many who urge his nomination, to impose upon the people."—*Page* 6.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the idea that Gen. Scott wanted an opportunity to write?

A.—"The idea" * * "is preposterous."—*Page* 6.

Q.—What do you believe those Southern Whig members of the last House of Representatives, who pledged themselves not to support any man who would not commit himself to the policy which Gen. Scott refused to avow, are bound to do?

A.—"If they are honorable men, they are bound to oppose the election of Gen. Scott, unless he will, in the most unequivocal manner, publicly commit himself to this policy *before his nomination.*"—*Page* 7. *Tallahassee Floridian.*

From the New York Day Book, (Whig.)

Great Abolition Victory.

Never since the adoption of the constitution have the abolitionists obtained such a substantial victory as at Baltimore, on the 21st of June, 1852. On that day the North and South stood face to face in opposing, if not in hostile array. The East, New England, resting upon the constitution, stood aloof from the contest. The South rallied almost to a man on one side, and the North with equal unanimity on the other. The like has never been witnessed since the formation of the government. The Northern phalanx was led on by Johnson, Seward, Greely & Co., and the South was without a leader, only waiting an opportunity to surrender at discretion. The efforts of the Union men were completely paralyzed in the Convention, by the known fact, that a portion of the South were only waiting an opportunity to unite with Johnson, Seward, Greely & Co. But what was the cause of division between the North and the South? Why this determined hostility of the North to Fillmore and this unwavering devotion to Scott? Why this extraordinary unanimity of the South in favor of Fillmore? Let us strip the question of all drapery and all disguise.

Was it not the question of slavery? Was not the North hostile to Fillmore because he had faithfully executed the fugitive slave law, and used his influence in favor of the passage of the compromise measures; and did not the South sustain him for that very cause? Was not Fillmore struck down for this cause alone? Where is the man in the Whig ranks now at the North who will take the position on the slavery question which Fillmore has heretofore occupied? We are of opinion that the South will find very few. The difference will be perceptible in the halls of Congress in forty-eight hours. The news of the nomination was received here with various emotions of dismay by the Union men, and by the abolitionists with astonishment. The abolitionists were overjoyed; they could not believe their good fortunes real. There is no disguising the truth, the Union Whigs of the North have been completely floored. They must now fall into the rear of the abolitionists, and keep time to such tunes as Johnson, Seward, Greely & Co., choose to play.

The South has not made much by the Mexican war. Deprived of its share of the conquered territory, the military glory acquired by the generals is appropriated to swell the abolition triumphs. And all this to gratify the penchant of Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Botts and Archer, of Virginia, and Stanly, of North Carolina, for office. These may be great men in their several localities, but here they are looked upon as exceedingly smal potatoes, and very few in the hill. We hope they will enjoy their offices when they get them. The convention was a mismanged affair. The South in this contest has been driven to the wall when she had in her reach not only the means of protection but of winning a splendid victory for the Union. But, say these South Scott men, we have a platform of principles—all is safe. A fig for your platform. What is the value of a platform with the men who bid defiance to the law and deny the binding obligation of the constitution? Do you think they will hold your platform more sacred and obligatory than the constitution and the law? Do you think the higher law does not apply to platforms? If you do, you will find yourself mistaken. If a Union Whig should mention the plat form, the abolitionists will laugh him in the face.

The 21st day of June, 1852, was a disastrous day for this republic, and the day of the election of Gen. Scott will be still more disastrous. In that event the republic will not last ten years. In 1763 the British crown had no more loyal subjects than the American colonies, in 1776 they declared their independence. Events ripen more rapidly now than they did then.

GEN. PIERCE AT HOME.

A friend of ours, I. V. Pratt, Esq., of Portsmouth, Va., has just returned from a tour through the North, in the course of which he visited the Democratic candidate for President. Gen. Pierce was at home, and received our friend with a warmth and cordiality, expressive of the high regard he entertains for every one who honors him with a call, but more especially a citizen of the Old Dominion. They conversed long and freely upon general topics, politics, &c., in which Gen. Pierce took occasion to allude to the Concord calumny circulated to his prejudice in the South, and which he assured Mr. Pratt was a tissue of falsehoods—a fabrication as vile as the hearts that conceived it—an unmitigated batch of misrepresentations and misstatements. He pointed him with pride and exultation to his public career as recorded upon the annals of Congress, while he had the honor of a seat in either house, and the course he had pursued at home.

"My father," said he, "drew no sword in defence of the North, the South, the East, or the West; but the history of our revolution will show that he ever sought the battle-field in defence of all sections; he knew no North, no South; nothing but a *common* country, and in defence of *that* he was ready and *did* pour out his blood. His old age was spent in inculcating into the mind of his boy those principles and sentiments which had ever guided his rule of action, and I am proud to say, I am utterly unconscious of ever having gone counter to those instructions, or been guilty of an act which did not have for its object the best interests of all sections. My brethren of the South *have* rights, and under God's Providence those rights shall never be invaded by me, or injured through my instrumentality." This is from his own lips, and uttered in the presence of many witnesses.

Mr. Pratt says that it was really overpowering to hear the sturdy sons of New Hampshire eulogise their distinguished son, and everywhere, throughout the whole North, the most unheard of unanimity pervades our ranks. Wherever he met with a man who was debased enough to defame or speak lightly of the name of our candidate, there were immediately a hundred lips curled in contempt for the wretch, and he was shunned by the honest of all parties, as unclean and beneath contempt.

Nansemond Enquirer.

A letter from Illinois suggests General Harrison ran with "General Depression," who is a first rate whig, and succeeded; and General Taylor with "General Distraction," who quartered on the enemy; but General Scott "can't come in," as he runs with "General Prosperity," who has no whiggery about him.

The Scott papers prove that there is no truth in the old adage: "Dead men tell no tales." They are satisfied with knowing, that "dead men can't contradict." So they fasten on the deceased Gen. Hugh Brady, the sending of this message to Gen. Scott by some unknown person: "I hope yet to live to see him win the great presidential field of the Union in 1852."

By the way, is it not one of the oddities of the Scott campaign that none of the living Generals support their "great commander" in his presidential aspirations?

☞ The Whigs of Jones held a meeting on Saturday last, when Hon. R. S. Donnell was recommended as a suitable person for elector for this District. Not a word was said about Mr. Kerr; not a single Whig now raises his voice to return him thanks, for his distinguished services.

Republican & Patriot.

Every man's fortune is in his own hand; a wise man shall control the stars.

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

"1. The first and most serious charge is, that Gen. Scott is in the hands of Seward, the abolitionists and Seesoilers. For the truth of this charge, among other good and true men, Messrs. Gentry and Williams, of Tennessee, are *responsible.*

2. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is opposed to the existence of slavery. The proof of this charge is found, in *his own letter*, in which he declares that it is a high *moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States* to employ ALL MEANS not incompatible with the safety of both colors to meliorate slavery, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION.

3. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of annexing a large number of free States to the Union, and thus giving to the anti-slavery power an overwhelming weight in the councils of the nation. The proof of this charge is found in General Scott's letter, dated June 29, 1849—which we have published in full—in which he says: "In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by the annexation—the several provinces (Canada, New Brunswick, etc.) *coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States.*" And further: "Though *opposed* to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, *I should be very happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.*" The territory which Gen. Scott is thus in favor of annexing to our *northern* and *north-eastern* boundaries is nearly as large as all the territory now embraced in the Union.

4. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a *national bank.* The proof of this charge is found in his letter to a committee of gentlemen, dated October 25, 1841, in which he says that he regards such an institution as *indispensable*, in peace and in war, to the successful operations of the treasury and the wants of commerce.

5. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a *bankrupt law.* The proof of this charge is also found in his letter of 1841.

6. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of a practical destruction of the *veto power.* In his letter just alluded to he declares himself in favor of *reducing* the veto—now so essential to the slaveholding States—so as to give a *bare majority* in Congress the power to overrule it. This would be a practical *destruction* of the power.

7. Another charge against Scott is, that he is supported entirely by the enemies of the fugitive-slave law at the North. The fact that Seward, Johnson, and Greely, the leaders of the higher-law men, are his warm friends, is sufficient proof of this charge.

8. Another charge against Gen. Scott is, that he is in favor of modifying our naturalization laws, so as to admit aliens to the elective franchise *upon only one condition*, viz: that they serve one year in the army or navy of the United States. The evidence of this charge is found in Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, and in a communication written by him to the National Intelligencer in 1844. Taken together, these two documents show him to be in favor of this dangerous and *unjust* modification.

9. Another and a most serious charge against Gen. Scott is, that he stubbornly refuses to define his position on the Compromise. The proof of this charge is abundant, but we will not go into it in detail. Suffice it to say that Gov. Jones has declared that he, 'with a hundred to back him,' implored Gen. Scott to define his position on the Compromise, 'and he would not.'

☞ We see the Federal leaders are about calling meetings in several localities, on the 13th instant, to celebrate the "glorious battles of North Point and Cherubusco." We should like to know what these battles have to do with the question of the Presidency. Will these celebrations of these "glorious battles" have any agency in quieting the Slavery agitation? Will they make Seward a better man? Will they enable Southern men to reclaim their escaped slaves with more ease and less danger to their persons and lives than heretofore?

But, we are told, these celebrations are intended to show the *gratitude* of the Whig party to Gen. Scott. Indeed—but where is Mr. Fillmore? Is there no gratitude due him for standing up for the fugitive lave law and the Constitution of the country? And Mr. Webster—is there nothing *now* to admire in the moral courage he displayed in his 7th of March Speech?

And what were these same Federal leaders doing at the very time Gen. Scott was fighting the battle of Cherubusco? Giving aid and comfort to the enemy by opposing the war, and endorsing Tom Corwin in his savage advice to the Mexicans to welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The New York Tribune is berating Mr. Webster because he refuses to abandon his position of "armed neutrality" and support Gen. Scott. The Tribune winds up an article of two columns by advising Mr. Webster to imitate the example of Col. Benton—to go back to Boston, be chosen its Representative to Congress, and take a seat in the House! Is'nt that cool? Such is the treatment, Southern Whigs, which Daniel Webster receives at the hands of the Scot-Seward organs of the free States—Daniel Webster, who posseses a world of mind compared to the scurvy Sewardites who are assailing him—Daniel Webster, who staked himself for the "compromise" measures and the Union in his famous 7th of March speech, and *was lost!*

☞ Why does not the Raleigh Register give Gen. Scott his title, in announcing him as the Whig candidate for President? Why not say, For President, Major-General Winfield Scott, *Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States?*

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.

We publish to-day, as we promised to do in our last, the letter of the Hon. William A. Graham, to Thomas Loring, Esq., requesting that gentleman to discontinue the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in connexion with that of Mr. Webster for the Presidency; and also certifying, in a dignified way, to Gen. Scott's soundness on the "compromise."

Mr. Graham, in addition to his request of Mr. Loring, makes two points in his letter, to wit, that concerning the fact of his nomination with Gen. Scott; and secondly, Gen. Scott's position and action as stated by him, in relation to the "compromise." We shall notice the first point to-day, reserving comments upon the second until our next.

1st. Mr. Graham says "Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated." This, as a naked statement of fact, is true; but how was this nomination obtained, and what are the circumstances under which it was made? Soon after the passage of the "compromise" measures, the Whig leaders of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, under a strong feeling of resentment towards Messrs. Fillmore and Webster because they had endorsed these measures, and knowing that neither of them could, for this reason, run well in the free States, called Conventions, in which General Scott was brought forward for the Presidency without any approval by said Conventions of said "compromise" measures. The prominent actors in these Conventions were the friends and adherents of Mr. Seward, in New York—Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, who has been justly held responsible for the Gorsuch murder, perpetrated in resistance of the fugitive-slave law—and Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, who voted as a member of the House against that law. Mr. Fillmore was set aside by these three great States, and their Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. Scott—the Convention was held, and Gen. Scott, after fifty-two ballotings, in which he was sustained by these States and by the Freesoil influences in the Whig party, and opposed by the whole body of Southern Delegates, with the exception of a portion of the Virginia Delegation, was nominated *by a bare majority.* Are not these things so?

2d. Gen. Scott was thus nominated in the face of the fact that he had *refused*, after the passage of the "compromise" measures, to give them his approval over his own name; and for proof of this we refer to his letter of March 26, 1851, in which he "considers," among other things, that if he were to answer in that case he would have to answer other "queries" to "the disgust of the public," &c., &c. Does not Mr. Graham know this to be so?

3d. Pending the "compromise" measures, and after their passage, Mr. Fillmore was brought forward by his friends for the Presidency, and Mr. Graham's name was associated with his for the Vice Presidency, upon the ground, as openly and notoriously avowed, that they were the *preferred* candidates of the advocates in the Whig party of the fugitive-slave law; and it was urged, in all the "compromise" Whig papers from Maine to California, as indispensable to the quieting of the Slavery agitation and the perpetuation of the Union, that Mr. Fillmore should be re-nominated and re-elected. Does not Mr. Graham know these things to be so?

4th. Gen. Scott, as we have already intimated above, was the *preferred* candidate of those Whigs who voted in Congress against the fugitive-slave law, and who now stand ready to vote for its repeal. Does not Mr. Graham know this fact to be so?

5th. In the Convention which nominated Gen. Scott, the platform of principles to which Mr. Graham refers, was opposed to the last by *sixty-six* Delegates out of 293; and two-thirds of these negative votes were cast by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. There were 107 votes from the free States in favor of the platform, and 120 from the slaveholding States, making in all 227; and 66, as we have already stated, from the free States against it. There were 56 votes for this platform by slaveholding States which are undoubtedly Democratic, to wit: Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas; and 34 for it by non-slaveholding States, also undoubtedly Democratic, to wit: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, New Hampshire, and Maine. Take these 56 votes from the 120, and it will leave 64; add these 64 to the 107, and it will make 171; subtract these 34 from 171, and it will leave only 137, thus showing, that if the endorsement of the "compromise" in the Convention had been left to the pure Whig strength in that body as its exclusive work, *it would have failed by ten votes*—147 being a majority. What does this prove? It proves that if the *Whig party* had been consulted, and not the States as States without reference to the side upon which they would throw their votes, the platform of principles so triumphantly alluded to by Mr. Graham, *would not have been adopted.* Mr. Graham can make the calculation for himself, if he chooses; he will find the foregoing to be correct.

6th. A sectional battle was fought over this nomination of Gen. Scott for four or five days, all the free State Whigs voting for Gen. Scott and all the slaveholding Whigs for Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster. Is this what Mr. Graham calls the "regular" action of his party? And the Southern Delegates yielded at last upon the following extreme grounds: 1st, because they hoped that as a platform endorsing the "compromise" had been squeezed through, and as the free States had thereby secured their favorite candidate, they would adhere to the platform in good faith; and secondly, because as partizans they preferred almost any alternative to that of breaking up in confusion, and of thus notoriously denationalizing the Whig party. Well, how has this platform been treated by the free State Scott men? Greely "defies, execrates, and spits" upon it—Thurlow Weed goes for Scott, but protests against the platform—the New York Times does the same—while not the first Whig meeting in the free States has, to this day, emphatically or cordially approved it. Does not Mr. Graham know these things to be so? How, then, can he say that the action of the Convention was either "regular" or "unanimous," or that the Southern people are bound by the nomination? Is not a bargain broken on one side a bargain broken on both sides?

The "compromise" measures have been regarded by Mr. Graham and by those who have heretofore acted with him in the South, as indispensable to the repose and the preservation of the Union. Twelve months ago, judging him and his party in this region by what they said and by what they did, one would have inferred, and most justly inferred, that they would have staked every thing for these measures, and would have supported no man for the Presidency whose position in relation to them was in the least degree doubtful; but now we are presented with the extraordinary spectacle of this same gentleman occupying a position on the ticket with a candidate for President who had *absolutely refused* to give his opinions on these measures up to the time of his nomination, and whose character as a "compromise" man is so much in doubt that it is necessary to resort to arguments, dictionaries, and private conversations to show where and what he is! More than this: His colleague on the ticket is compelled, by the pressure of circumstances, to come forward and over his own name declare or certify that he believes him to be sound!

But for the present we forbear.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

The Washington Union of Tuesday last contains the following important letter from the Hon. Henry A. Wise. The letter requires no explanation or comments—it speaks for itself:

"ONLY, (near Onancock,) Accomack county, Va.,
August 22, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR; A gentleman from Maryland, who was present at a meeting at the court-house of this county in July last, published a report of a dialogue which took place in discussion between Mr. Mapp, the whig sub-elector, and myself, as the nominated democratic elector for this district. From several quarters I have been asked whether the report was correct, and I have replied that it was substantially correct. My reply was made according to what I understood to be the meaning of the inquiry: Was it true that a whig in public discussion bore testimony to the fact that he himself had heard Gen. Pierce declare in New Hampshire, in public discussion among a non-slaveholding people, that if an army was raised in the North to march upon the South for the purpose of putting down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another to oppose it? I answered to that point of inquiry alone, when I replied that Mr. Mapp so declared in Accomack, and he has since so declared at a meeting in Northampton, at Eastville, the second Monday of this month, in a discussion which then took place between Mr. Botts and myself. The report in the particulars respecting Mr. Hale was not so correct. My question to Mr. Mapp was:

"Were you not in New Hampshire some few years ago," (not two years,) "and did you not hear some abolition partisan of Hale, perhaps, declare in public discussion that he regarded slavery as so grievous a sin that an army ought to be marched upon the South to suppress it by force if it could not be suppressed in any other way?"

Mr. Mapp replied that he was there, and had heard such a declaration in public discussion. But I do not think he named the person from whom he heard it. I then asked him the question:

"Was not General Pierce present at the time, and did you not hear him reply that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, it would have to march over his dead body, for he would head another army to oppose it?"

Mr. Mapp replied, he had heard Gen. Pierce so reply; adding that he (Gen. P.) had no sympathy for slavery, but he was bound to regard the constitutional compact, and to maintain the execution of the laws.

Mr. Mapp had been using the New Boston falsehood to prove Gen. P.'s loathing of slavery. I was repelling the attack when Mr. Mapp said his opportunities of knowing Gen. P.'s sentiments were more recent than my own. I had not heard him since I served with him in Congress, but he had heard him speak on the subject of slavery within some few years back. He did not at first say what sentiments he had heard him utter, when a gentleman requested me to put to him the questions which I have mentioned. Mr. Mapp's answer was unequivocally in the affirmative, that he had heard Gen. Pierce publicly declare what I have stated, that an army raised to march upon the South to "put down slavery by force would have to march over his (Gen. P.'s) dead body, for he would head another to oppose it." Mr. Mapp did not say this was said in reply to *Mr. Hale*, nor to whom it was said in reply; but I exclaimed, as soon as he had borne his ample testimony—

"Such is the language Gen. P. holds to the John P. Hales and other abolition minions in New Hampshire, on the very soil of a free State; and yet here is a *whig* sub elector who can bear such testimony of Gen. P.'s truth to our institutions, assails him in Virginia, without himself first disclosing the facts he knows to the contrary, upon the testimony of such a witness as this man Foss."

Thus, I suppose, the error got into the report that the remark of Gen. P. was made in *reply to Mr. Hale.* No matter to whom it was made in reply, it is enough it was made, and is vouched by a whig opponent, who is himself vouched as worthy of credit by the entire whig party of this State. Mr. Mapp is not only a whig sub-elector, but is a whig member of the House of Delegates from Accomack. I believe he heard Gen. P. make the declaration which he states, not only because I know Mr. Mapp to be respectable and reliable for a fact like this, which he stated reluctantly against his party, but because I know such a fact to be in exact consonance with the character of Gen. P., and with his course in the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, a *non-sequitur* for Hale to say in his card of contradiction, which I have just seen, that because he (Hale) made no such remark as was erroneously, perhaps, attributed to *him* in the report of the statement of Mr. Mapp, "he (Gen. Pierce) never made any such reply." Mr. Mapp did not say it was made in reply to *him*; and if it never was made in reply to him, that does not prove it never was made in reply to some one else. Of that Mr. Mapp must speak. My purpose was to obtain his testimony as to what Gen. Pierce was heard by him to declare publicly in New Hampshire, and that purpose was fully accomplished both here and at Eastville. I have been thus particular in order to correct the general statement which I have made, that the report of the dialogue between Mr. Mapp and myself at Accomack court-house was substantially accurate. Substantially it was correct as to everything relating to General Pierce.

In haste, yours respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE."

The foregoing letter is perfectly conclusive. It establishes the fact that Gen. Pierce *did* say publicly in New Hampshire, "that if an army was raised to march upon the South to put down slavery by force, *it would have to march over his dead body, for he would raise another army to oppose it.*" Can a man who voluntarily utters such sentiments be hostile to the South or to Southern institutions? Is such a man, who was the advocate of the annexation of Texas, and whose votes during his entire service in Congress are uniformly recorded on the side of the Constitutional rights of the South—is such a man to be put down as a result of *Abolition testimony?* Are we to reject and denounce such a friend as Gen. PIERCE on the testimony of such miscreants as Foss and Hogg?

The Democrats of California have nominated Messrs. Latham and McDougal for Congress. They have received the nomination of Gen. Pierce in the best spirit, and are going for him unanimously. The Democratic fires are now brightly burning from Maine to California. Let us *keep* them burning—let no watchman sleep at his post.

MANGUM ATTACKING WEBSTER.

In a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Mangum used the following language in relation to Mr. Webster. We quote from the Republic:

"Mr. Douglas said that complaints were made that in the departments the work was given out to political favorites, regardless of the question who was the lowest bidder.

Mr. Mangum said he had not heard of it before; it might be so. There were petty paltry things done in the departments some times. *Very recently a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the Great Man of the Whig party—he meant the Secretary of State—an act unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could be so, which was only to a limited extent; but which very shortly would be not to any extent.* He then earnestly opposed the bill."

The Washington Union, in noticing this movement of Judge Mangum, says:

"Our readers will remember that Hon. Mr. Mangum is the acknowledged chief and leader of the southern Scott whigs. He was the chairman of the Scott whig congressional caucus, and he it was who ruled the Compromise resolution out of order; which decision caused the *first* secession of several of the most influential southern whigs. Mr. Mangum, moreover, as one of the most experienced and considerate members of the Senate, and often called to preside over its deliberations, cannot have used the above astonishing language in regard to Mr. Webster, except upon extreme provocation, fancied or real, of a political character; and indeed cannot be presumed to have so spoken at all except upon full consultation with the gentlemen associated with him in the leadership of the Scott wing of the whig party, and probably with Gen. Scott himself. What *special* provocation Mr. Webster has given to bring upon his head this violent and premeditated assault of the Scott men will probably soon be made known. Meantime it may be deemed prudent policy by the Scott leaders for Mr. Mangum to assume the exclusive responsibility of his language, although no well-informed man can for a moment suppose that such a declaration could be hazarded in the Senate by a leading party manager, except upon full understanding both with his associates and their chief. The fact is now made known, upon the highest senatorial authority, that there is "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," between Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, and the two wings of the whig party of which they are respectively the chosen leaders.

Mr. Webster has just been nominated by a State convention in Georgia—the most important State in the whole South to the whig party—as the only candidate who can *keep the whig party there still in existence;* and the telegraph brings us intelligence that the central and leading whig organ in the State, which has heretofore done its best for General Scott, has now been fairly forced to place the name of Mr. Webster at the head of its columns. Mr. Webster's name is also regularly before the whigs of North Carolina for their support; and there can be little doubt that in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, Webster movements of a decisive character are already made, or are in progress. In Maryland no demonstration in favor of Mr. Webster has yet been made, though we suppose it to be admitted that to the whigs of that State Mr. Webster would, as a candidate, be almost as acceptable as Gen. Scott is objectionable. At the North, the Webster movement thus far seems to have been principally confined to the State of Massachusetts and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In these important localities it probably can at this moment command a greater amount of means for election purposes than are within the reach of the Scott wing of the whigs. It is impossible to doubt that the Webster movement is also regarded with favor by vast masses of the whig force in the "rural districts," though these have not yet spoken fully, having yielded to the aggressive and imperious spirit of the "higher-law" element in the whig ranks, which rallies upon Gen. Scott, and which has now, with characteristic vigor and audacity, resolved upon an open assault upon Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate. In estimating, however, the relative force of the two wings of the whig party, as headed respectively by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, and General Scott and Mr. Seward, it should be borne in mind that the Sewardite force has recently, and upon the showing of its chief organ—the New York Tribune—been *hamstrung* by the result of the Pittsburg convention. It is not improbable, indeed, that this fact may have aided in producing that desperation which has manifested itself among the Seward and Scott leaders by this unprecedented denunciation of Mr. Webster by Mr. Mangum on the floor of the Senate. But this estimate of the Webster force seems, *in the present state of the case,* hardly necessary in order to determine Mr. Webster's course. The *self-respect of Daniel Webster—his sense of personal character and dignity—now stands as a rock of adamant between him and any other policy than that of declared hostility to the whole Scott movement.*"

It remains to be seen whether the Whig leaders of North Carolina will follow Mr. Mangum in these denunciations of Daniel Webster, *whose only fault is that he was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the "compromise," and refuses to say that he will support Scott and Graham.*

BENTONIAN ELOQUENCE.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Benton delivered at St. Louis, after his late election to Congress:

"I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing—and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attentions now more than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grandchild—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid; all on the sun-set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them.

I have been a recluse for many months, and was called proud because I was so. If by that term it was intended to say I had the vulgar pride which treats with contumely honesty in rags, it is false; if the lofty pride is intended which despises meanness though plated with gold, it is true. I have that pride. I never saw the poor honest man that I did not respect, nor the rich mean one I did not despise. Of that kind of pride I have something from it to be proud of within myself, and more to be proud of from the people. I am proud of the thirty years in the American Senate which the free voice of Missouri gave me, and feel no degradation at being sold out of it by traitors to the people. I am proud of the five thousand two hundred and fifty votes this city and county gave me Monday before last; proud of the twenty counties which have made me their representative; proud of the acres of men who met at the grand rally the Saturday night before the election; proud of the thousands upon thousands who are here at this grand celebration to honor me this night. And I hope again to be proud of the State of Missouri; but it cannot be until she has purged herself of nullification, high treason, and vagabond paper money."

Wealth of New York Editors. According to the New York Mirror, Beach, of the New York Sun, is probably worth $100,000; Bennett, of the Herald, $150,000; Greeley & Co., of the Tribune, $175,000; Hallock & Co., of the Journal of Commerce, $150,000; Hall & Co., of the Commercial Advertiser, $100,000; total $675,000, on which the taxes are $6,528 25.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of last month. The Washington Union says:

"The adjournment of Congress yesterday, at 12 o'clock, closed a long and laborious session. We hope to-morrow to give a complete list of the acts which have been passed and approved. If somewhat less numerous than at some previous sessions, the list will be found to contain several measures of great public interest.

Among these are the act regulating steamboat navigation, the river and harbor bill, the bill to regulate and accomplish the public printing.

Neither the homestead bill, nor the bill for distributing portions of the public lands among the States, has become a law. Both of these measures, involving opposite systems of policy in regard to the public domain, will doubtless be pressed with zeal at the next session.

Among the specific appropriations, those in relation to the various ocean steam lines will attract most attention.

It would be unjust, in speaking, however briefly, of the session which has just closed, to pass over, without favorable notice, the labors of the two Financial Committees, under the pressure of many embarrassments, and an almost unprecented accumulation of demands upon the treasury.

The members of the Thirty-second Congress are now most of them on their way to their homes; and in our parting salutations, we congratulate them upon the satisfactory termination of their session. They go to meet their constituencies, and to commune with them amidst the excitement of a most momentous presidential canvass. We do not doubt that the representatives of the democratic party carry with them from Washington a cheering and most confident assurance of the speedy ascendency in our chief executive councils of the principles and policy which as democrats they cherish and maintain. Their presence among their constituents will doubtless be fraught with good results to the good cause."

One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Thanks to our stars, Congress has terminated its labors. It has done all it proposed to do, and that was little more than nothing, if we except the passage of the regular appropriation bills, without which the government itself must come to a dead stand still. The question, however, occurs naturally, why Congress should have been employed nine months in doing so little? and thereby hangs a *tale.*

As one of the commendable things done by the present Congress was the resolution of both Houses to legislate soberly, and the handsome manner in which that resolution was carried out. Instead of transforming Congress into a Pandemonium on the last night of the session, members resolved to adjourn, and went to bed early. So the night was passed under blankets, and the morning brought fresh minds and healthy bodies into both legislative chambers. Let us all hope that this will be considered as a precedent worthy of imitation by all subsequent Congresses.

One object secured by omitting night sessions, is the sober consideration of all those doubtful and indiscreet measures which have no chance of passing Congress except "at dark of night," when members are tired out, or otherwise unable to comprehend the question under consideration. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted away in this way without ten members of the House knowing what they had been voting for, and the practice had become the great scandal of the nation. To the present Congress belong the honor of having abolished it, and this is probably the best thing it has done during this long session.

The election of the public printer settles the contract system—a system that may work well in other countries; but not in ours, where the government seems to be deprived of all means of enforcing a contract. It is to be hoped that in the recess some progress will be made with the census, and that, by the next meeting of Congress, the matter may be ready for publication. It is one of the privileges and advantages of a free people to know and mark its progress, and no document is, in this respect, more valuable to the general information of our people than the census.

A large number of Senators and members leave this afternoon for Baltimore. Gen. Cass is among them, and will address his democratic fellow-citizens of Maryland this evening on the election of Pierce and King. On Thursday, Gen. Cass speaks in New York, where great preparations are making for his reception.

Mr. Webster does not mean to change his position of armed neutrality, and will once more rusticate at Marshfield, at a respectful distance from the din of battle. Mr. Webster is indeed so indifferent on the subject of elections, that he seems to be quite satisfied with whatever may happen. The election of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Webster opines, will not be the worst calamity that can befall this country."

The August Elections. Elections have been held in five States of the Union, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and Arkansas, and all have gone in favor of the democrats by large majorities. Iowa has elected a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, securing a Democratic United States Senator, one member of Congress a Democrat and the other a Whig. Missouri has given a Democratic majority for Governor of several thousands, and elected three Democrats to Congress to two Whigs—a gain of one member. Arkansas is Democratic as usual. So undoubtedly is Texas. In North Carolina, the Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of nearly or quite 6,000—double the majority of 1850—and have also a majority in the Legislature, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Mangum. Not a single beam of light has fallen upon the prospects of the Whigs so far. Iowa and North Carolina was contested ground, and in each the myrmidons of Scott strained every nerve to secure victory. The result looms up in startling significance, and warns the Whig leaders of the doom that awaits them in November next. Even the home of Graham frowns on Whig prospects, and Whigs are routed with a loss of 6,000 killed, to say nothing of the wounded, who will not be able to support Scott. The tendency of public opinion has been ascertained, and it is most decidedly towards the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This result we regard as a certainty.

Republican & Patriot.

"Stand up to the rack fodder or no fodder!" The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeamen is boring the Whigs of that region with offers to bet. Some time ago it put up a banter of a $1000, which, after the lapse of a month, was finally taken. The next day it came out with another banter of $1000 on Pierce and King. This has not been taken, and the Yeoman calls attention to it thus:

Enthusiastic Scott Whigs. We are under the necessity of again calling your attention to the little $1000 challenge on page 3d. Do you intend to accept it? We are getting tired of waiting on you! Enthusiastic Chippewas, can't some of you scalp this "Granite" braggart, and make him draw down that hateful defiant banner?

Now this is cruel in the Yeoman. But that paper is given over to "locofoco hardness of heart," for, right under the above notice, appears another, which we clip to show "the way the wind blows:"

"A Voice from Lundy's Lane. We are authorized by a gentleman direct from the Scott celebration at Niagara, to offer to the Scott Whigs of this city a bet of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS that Franklin Pierce will be next President of the United States, if he lives until the 4th of March next.

The money to be put up at any time in gold or silver, by application at this office. Should it be inconvenient for any one to take the $500, he will take bets of $10 and upwards, to suit the *enthusiastic.*"

Now, we aver this is *excruciatingly cruel!*

An Important Fact. On the 20th of February, six weeks after the speech of Gen. Pierce at New Boston, (in which that paper says he repudiated the fugitive slave law,) and with a perfect knowledge of the character of that speech, the Independent Democrat discoursed editorially as follows:

Union Democrat, Salem.

"It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one offence—*opposition to slavery and the fugitive slave act*—the decree of outlawry against Mr. Atwood has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harassed, and brought to the block. *For nothing else has Franklin Pierce pursued him with the cruel heartlessness of a famished tiger and the cunning and malice of a demon.*"

THE CROPS.

The crops in this State, so far as we have been able to learn, have never been better than they are this season.

We make the following extracts as to the crops in other States:

Texas. The weather could not possibly be more favorable for our crops than it has been here for the past two or three weeks. We have heard of no worm in the cotton, and indeed, there has not been any excess of rain, that usually generates this insect. Our planters have many of them commenced picking.

Galveston News.

Alabama. The Eufaula Spirit of the South says:

"The late moderate and seasonable rains have been particularly favorable to the cotton crop, and their effects are plainly seen in the abundance of forms and bolls, with which the plant is loaded. Within the last ten days, however, the boll worm has made its appearance, and should the late cool weather continue, will do material injury. The crop, too, is about two weeks more backward than last year, and the yield must therefore greatly depend upon the character of the fall. An early frost would certainly shorten it very much. Should the season continue favorable, and the fall prove a late one, the crop will undoubtedly be large, but any one of the innumerable casualties to which it is subject, might yet disappoint all the expectations entertained in relation to it. The crops of corn, peas and potatoes are generally good."

The Weather, Crops, &c. The weather still continues very wet. Scarcely a day passes over without several showers of rain, and some of them very copious ones. The rains, however, we believe, are quite partial, as we hear of much dry wether in the adjoining districts; and all of our rivers are low.

The rice crop of this district is regarded as a fair average one by most persons though many think it more than average. The harvest, we understand, will begin on some plantations in about ten or fifteen days. The N. and N. E. winds of last week brought with it the rice-birds, and we presume the next E. wind we have will bring us a full supply of these little harvesters. *Georgetown (S. C.) Observer.*

The Savannah News is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract from a private letter in reference to the crops, dated St. Luke's Parish, (S. C.) August 16.

"My crop of Cotton and provisions are almost as good as I could wish; and those of my neighbors are tolerably fair; if you could be brought here without your knowledge and put down in my field you would think that you were in the Western country, where crops grow without manure or incessant labor. My Corn is good for 20 bushels per acre, which is excellent for this low country; Potatoes, never better. Cotton large and well fruited, and without some accident promises a large yield. I am sorry to inform you that the Caterpillars have made their appearance on a neighboring island, and it remains to be seen whether they will pay my Cotton field a visit—if they do all will be lost."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Register learns that in several parts of that county, and Macon county, the army worm is "now making sad ravages upon the cotton crops." The planters, it says, are greatly alarmed.

Crops, &c. The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent of the 7th inst., says that an immense crop of corn will be raised in that section, and if the balance of the cotton season proves to be as favorable as the preceding part, an abundant crop will be raised. Prospects of plenty were never so promising.

The Clayton (Ala.) Banner says that in some places not a great distance above that town, the boll worm has made considerable havoc with the cotton crop, but immediately in that neighborhood they had done no damage as yet.

The Carroll (La.) Watchman, of the 6th inst., says: The prospect of the planters of our parish for having bountiful crops, both of cotton and corn, were never better at this season of the year, than they are at present. The Bayou places were nearly exempt from overflow this year, and the unsurpassed lands of Joe's Bayou and Bayou Mason, will yield a mammoth return for the husbandman's labor.

Editor Floridan & Journal:

Sir—You have frequently alleged that Gen. Scott has been *used* by the freesoilers—will you give me, through your paper, the evidence upon which you ground the charge? If it be true, strong whig as I am, he shall never receive my support, and I will do all that I can to induce my neighbors to oppose him.

A Whig of forty years standing.

Reply.—As we never say anything against our opponents when we have before us the testimony of respectable whigs, we shall reply to our correspondent's courteous inquiry by a quotation from Mr. Cabell's speech, which, we suspect, "a Whig of forty years standing" has never read. We suppose the evidence of Mr. C. will not be questioned. He said, four days before the Whig National Convention met—

"We have the right to claim the influence of the name of our candidate. This Gen. Scott refuses but suffers himself to be used by the freesoilers, and his great name to be PROSTITUTED TO THE UNWORTHY PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE SCHEMES OF ABOLITIONISTS. The vilest and most unscrupulous and uncompromising enemies of the constitutional rights of the South ARE THE WARMEST SUPPORTERS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Northern Whigs were fast coming up to the maintainance of the compromise, and, as I have before said, the party would soon have rallied to the support of the present National Administion, if Gen. Scott's ambition had not controlled his better judgment, I will not say his patriotism. Sir, it is a *national calamity* that this distinguished General, who has done so much to endear him to his countrymen, and to entitle him to a claim upon their gratitude, should have PERMITTED HIS NAME TO BE SEIZED AND USED BY SEWARD, and his northern and Southern coadjutors, to keep alive sectional agitation, and to give *new life* to the free soil and abolition factions, which, BUT FOR THE STRENGTH OF HIS NAME, would have sunk into insignificance."

These are grave allegations, and well calculated to cause men to think twice before they commit themselves to the support of a candidate who is thrust before the country in such a way. Startling as they are, however, Mr. Cabell does not recall them—the whig press in the State, so far as we have seen, do not deny them, and we have yet to hear of any respectable whig who disputes their truth. It may, therefore, be set down as a fact admitted that Gen. Scott was *used* by the free soilers, and that under the shadow of his name they rallied and overthrew Fillmore and Webster, and all the other conservative whigs in the North—and hence his nomination was not only the successful work of Seward and "the uncompromising enemies of the constitutional rights of the South," but his election will be, in the terse language of Mr. Cabell, "the complete triumph of the free soil and anti-slavery party!" In view of such a result, and in view of all the circumstances attending the nomination of Gen. Scott, we may well wonder, with the same gentleman, how "any honest, true-hearted Southern man, unless blinded by personal feeling, can give his support to Gen. Scott!"

We trust the inquiry of "a Whig of forty years standing" has been satisfactorily answered. Ed. F. & J.

A Large Raft from North Carolina. A few days ago a raft of lumber, containing 68,156 feet, arrived at Norfolk from the yellow pine forests of North Carolina, bordering upon Pamlico sound. One piece measured 591 cubic feet, and is 83 feet long by 32 inches square. The tolls upon it through the Dismal Swamp canal amounted to upwards of $450, and it sold, delivered at Norfolk, at a price not far short of $17,000. The whole of it is intended for New York, and was towed on Thursday evening, by the steamer Jewess, up the Chesapeake bay, and from thence it will proceed through the canals round to New York. We learn, from the Norfolk Argus, that timber can be transported for half as much this way as it costs to ship it in vessels, and that an extensive field is likely soon to be opened, when a profitable trade will be commenced in this business between Norfolk and the Northern cities.

An old soldier, who had served in the Florida war, came into our office a few days ago. He had served under Scott. We asked him "how he liked General Scott?" "What on earth do I know about the man," said he, "I was nothing but a poor private, and *Scott never speaks to privates!*" *Ontario Democrat.*

LETTER FROM HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

Hillsborough, August 24, 1852.

Thomas Loring, Esq.,
Editor of the Commercial:

Sir: I have not seen a recent number of your paper, but learn, through the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster, for President, with mine for Vice President. Whilst I am gratefluly sensible of the compliment you design to myself by this course, and do not doubt your disposition to deal with the entire subject in a spirit of candor, I deem it proper to declare, publicly, that it does not meet my approbation.

To this I am impelled by two considerations.

First. Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the convention which assembled at Baltimore, after a declaration of principles which, I believe, meets the approbation of the country. By the same body I was, in like manner, nominated for the Vice Presidency. Both of these candidates have accepted the nominations, with the principles declared by the convention as the rule of their action on the subjects embraced in them. Good faith and honor, therefore, requires, that after such acceptance on my part, I shall not sanction the use of my name on any other ticket.

But, secondly, I understand that your objection to Gen. Scott consists mainly in an apprehension that he will not do justice to the South, by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On that point I have this statement to make: I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy Department, on the last day of July, 1850. On that day the "omnibus" bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen, was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary at War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the same hotel, I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provisions, in separate bills. No one, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasions among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage than did he. Such was his conduct, while the contest raged, and it was doubtful on which side victory would incline, in Congress or in the country. If others, who, seeing the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, have since brought their minds to sanction or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the firmest friends of this national pacification in its hour of trial. I, at least, cannot consent, by my silence, to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a national question where he was equally zealous with myself, and more influential; and I know no safer criterion for the future observance of the compromise, than the decisive and manly part taken in its enactment.

To avoid all cavil or misconstruction, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, no one would have accorded to him a more zealous support than myself, had he been the nominee of the convention.

Thanking you for the kindness and confidence manifested towards me,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed'nt serv't,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

Concord, N. H., August 22, 1852.

New York is overflowing with strangers from every section of the Union, including many from Virginia and the South. In the short time we were there, we heard and saw and learned a great deal. As to politics, all is right, I can assure you. No reasonable man doubts that the Empire State will vote for Pierce and King. A Whig member of the Baltimore Convention, from that State, offered to bet $10,000, I learned on good authority, that New York would vote for Pierce—but no takers. I have seen persons from all parts of the North and West, and they give the same accounts. Greeley virtually surrenders Ohio; and Pennsylvania, our friends are confident of carrying, especially since the failure of the Harrisburg Whig Mass Convention. The Webster movement will, it is thought, lose Massachusetts to Scott. Indeed, every body I meet appears to think that Pierce's election is a *fixed fact.* Let no effort, however, be lost to make the victory decisive. The Democrats here are in the fullest spirits. They are still rejoicing over the great and enthusiastic mass meeting at Hillsboro', twenty-five miles from this place, on Thursday last. At least twenty thousand persons were present, forming the largest popular gathering ever assembled in New England. The friends and neighbors of Frank Pierce turned out gloriously to testify their love and respect for the man and the statesman. As to the enthusiasm, I refer the Whig papers to Messrs. James Lyons of Richmond, and Wm. S. Read of Lynchburg, who, I learn, were at the Hillsboro' gathering and at the touching "Ninth Regiment" dinner here on Friday, and who were delighted with Gen. Pierce, and astonished at the enthusiasm manifested by his friends.

Gen. Pierce, to my great regret, is absent at Rye-Beach with his family. I am truly sorry that my engagements will prevent me from awaiting his return. The high encomiums I hear of him, from his neighbors, enhance my desire to make his acquaintance. I to-day enjoyed the hospitality of a Whig family, and it was most pleasing to hear them, ladies and all, speak in the most affectionate terms of "Frank Pierce." They refer to him as pure as he is modest, able, clear-headed, and in every way fitted to be President of our great confederacy. The charge of "abolition" sentiments in *him,* is openly laughed at as most false and absurd—and the New Boston calumny and the slander of "slieve-gammon" Robinson have not a particle of basis on which to stand. This afternoon I strolled over this handsome and flourishing town, with its neatly painted houses, its broad streets, lined with beautiful elms and Rock (sugar) Maples—its plain, but neat and solid granite State-House and Penitentiary—and large commodious free schools. I passed the neat house of Mrs. Williams, where Gen. Pierce boards. It overlooks the Merrimack, whose water-power turns so many thousands of spindles at Franklin, Manchester, Nashua, Lawrence and Lowell. On a building next to the State House, which also holds the office of that excellent Democratic organ, the Patriot, I saw printed on a sign the simple words, "Franklin Pierce's office." Next March his "office" will be removed to the White House by the command of the people.

I have been treated most kindly by Mr. N. P. Hill, (brother of one of the editors of the "Patriot,") Mr. Butterfield, senior editor of that paper, and by Mr. Geo. M. West of Richmond, who is on a visit with his family to this, his native place—and who, although a Whig, means to vote for General Pierce, of whom he speaks most rapturously. The people here I find plain, intelligent, kind and hospitable—indeed, very much like our own Virginians. At the Episcopal Church this morning, I heard a sensible discourse from the Rev. Mr. Marble. The music of the choir was excellent. W. F. R.

The Raleigh Register of the 28th ult., contains a long letter over the signature of "One of the People," in which the writer claims to be a Democrat—says he voted the Democratic ticket throughout in the recent State election; but that he cannot support Pierce because his late letter to Mr. DeLeon is not satisfactory on the subject of his reported speech at New Boston. Now we have several hats, some of them not much the worse for wear, and we will give the Editor of the Register the best one in the lot, if he will prove satisfactorily to our mind that a *Democrat* wrote the letter.

The ground taken by the correspondent of the Register is absolutely absurd. He says Gen. Pierce "says the *report* is false, but does not deny the fact charged." "He denies the *report* as false but not the *charge,*" &c. In short, the reasoning of this "One of the People" is a pack of sheer nonsense, and we cannot and will not believe that any Democrat would be guilty of writing such a thing, *while in his senses.* The best proof in the world that the man was not in his right mind, is the fact that he winds up his windy epistle by declaring that he would "go for Scott." Desert Pierce and go for Scott on account of his soundness upon the slavery question! Finish the Lunatic Asylum as quick as possible!

Warrenton News.

DEMOCRATIC BATTLE-HYMN.

Sturdy and strong we march along,
Millions on millions of freemen bold;
Rousing the dead with our iron tread—
The noble dead of the days of old!

Shadows they come, while the angry drum
And the trumpet fierce the war-note sound;
Calmly and solemn marching in column,
But noiseless their feet along the ground.

Heading the lines, where our standard shines,
A banner of fire to daunt the foe;
This sacred band, from the unknown land,
Has joined our ranks, as on we go.

Far in the van, like a living man,
Rides the kingly shade of a Hero gone,
The Chieftain-Sage of the Hermitage!
And his flaming sword waves—*On! march on!*

He speaks—and along our serried throng
There is no sound but of tramping feet:
Like the hush of death is our silent breath;
Even our hearts forget to beat.

"Through the voiceless gloom of the silent tomb
Thundered your tread o'er the home of the dead!
Piercing the sod like the voice of God!
Calling us hither to march at your head!

On! on to the field! and carved on your shield,
As it burns on your banner, your battle-cry be,
For the People and God! so the trampled sod
Shall be the grand scene of your victory!
On! on now! march on! to die, but not yield!
For God and the People and Victory!"

On, brothers! march on! the field shall be won!
The dead and the living united are we!
Millions we come! while the angry drum
Sounds the grand march of victory!
For God and the People shall the battle be!
God and the People and Victory!

Washington, June 9th, 1852.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, August 30. The steamer Prometheus has arrived, with California dates of the 31st ult. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Falcon at New Orleans. She left San Juan on the 21st. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama with the California mails and $2,300,000 in specie, which were transferred to the steamer Ohio, bound to New York.

The Independence, with San Francisco dates of July 31st, arrived at San Juan on the 15th.

It was reported that 2,000 Indians were holding a council at the head-quarters of the San Joaquin, with the view of uniting for a general war with the whites. A body of troops had been sent into the neighborhood as a matter of precaution.

The Whigs were much pleased with the nomination of Scott, and held a ratification meeting at San Francisco on the 31st ultimo.

Sheriff Johnston, of Contra Costa county, was shot dead by a squatter named Hardy, whose premises he entered for the purpose of taking possession. No one else was injured. Hardy had been arrested and would probably be lynched.

Many murders had occurred in Shasta county.

Colonel Freaner, who left Yuba on July 3d to attend the Democratic Convention, had not been heard of since.

The miners in Trinity county were idle, owing to the scarcity of water.

Trade at San Francisco was dull. Prices unchanged. Coffee held at an advance. Money and stocks firm.

Later from California.

New York, Aug. 31. The steamer Ohio has arrived with later dates from California. She brings three hundred passengers, two and a half millions of dollars in gold, and the largest mail ever made up for the Atlantic States, consisting of 60,000 letters and 30,000 newspapers.

The health of the Isthmus was improving.

The steamer Golden Gate, on her trip with the fourth regiment of U. S. Infantry, lost 100 by cholera.

Terrific Storm at the South.

New Orleans, August 28. A terrific storm raged all along the southern coast on Wednesday and Thursday last, doing immense damage. No mail has been received or sent from this city for two days. The Morse Southern Line of telegraph is down, but the O'Reilly Line is working finely.

At Mobile the storm was very severe, and the loss of property will reach $1,000,000. The water came up Dauphin street as far as the *Advertiser* office, and many steamers were injured. Houses had been blown down and unroofed. The dwellings of the lighthouse keepers at Choctaw Point were flooded, and five persons drowned.

At Biloxi the Gordon House was prostrated, and much property destroyed. The ship Albina and British schooner Mercer were blown ashore at Cedar Point, and both dismantled. Reports from other points show that there has been great loss of life.

Cholera—Heavy Storm.

Memphis, Aug. 30. The cholera is raging in a malignant form in Scott county, Missouri.

The recent rain storms have destroyed property to the amount of $20,000 in this vicinity. In the adjacent counties the corn and cotton crops are washed out of the ground.

The Postmaster Generalship.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1852. Samuel D. Hubbard, ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, has been appointed Postmaster General.

The presumption is, therefore, that Mr. Hall, the incumbent, has been confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of New York.

Markets.

New York, Aug. 31. Sales to-day of 1,500 bales of Cotton at firm rates. The stock is 45,000 bales. Sales of 8000 bbls. Flour at $4.37½ for State, and $4,62½ for Southern. Sales of 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3.75.

Sales of 30,900 bushels Red Wheat at 98 a 103 and 30,000 bushels Mixed Corn at 71c.

Sales of 150 bbls. Pork at $19.87 for Mess, and $19,75 for Prime. Sales of 100 bbls. Beef at unchanged rates. Sales of 500 bbls. Lard at 11½c.

Sales of 350 hhds. Muscovado Sugar at 4¾ a 5c. Sales of 100 bags Rio Coffee at 8½c. Sales of 50 tierces Rice at 5¼c.

Sales of 2,500 gallons Linseed Oil at 76 a 79c.

Sales of 1000 bbls. Whisky at 24½ for Ohio, and 25c. for Prison.

New Orleans, Aug. 30. Sales to-day and on Saturday of 1,200 bales of cotton at 9½c. for middling. The receipts are large. Ohio flour $4, Corn 56 a 58c. Whisky 20¼c.

"Better that war, pestilence and famine should sweep over the land than that a military chieftain should be elevated to the Presidency." Henry Clay.

MARRIED,

In Doweltown, Yadkin County, on the 24th of August, 1852, by Jesse Vestal, Esq., Maj. John E. Long, of Wilson, to Miss Nancy Whitaker, daughter of Riley Whitaker, of Doweltown.

DIED.

At Wake Forest, on the 24th inst., of Typhoid fever, Miss Sallie Young, daughter of John and Grace Young.

In this sudden and unexpected death her bereaved Parents and relatives have sustained a great loss. As a Daughter, she was all that her fond parents could have desired; as a Sister, she was kind and affectionate; as a Friend, sincere. To those who knew her best her graces shone the brightest. She left this world with the blest assurance of meeting her sainted friends in Heaven. She was for some years a member of the Methodist Church. During her sickness she expressed no desire to live, but was calm and tranquil. Her friends sincerely mourn her irreparable loss, but they mourn not as without hope, for they have the full assurance that her spirit is taken to Him who gave it. [Com.

Board for Members.

William T. Bain, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—ts.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Inde-pendence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
Wm. H. Jones, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. Jones, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Patriot and Republican will give 6 weekly insertions.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID. Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. Jones, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Republican & Patriot will publish weekly 6 times.

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN WILSON.

Importer and Manufacturer of Segars, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has a large stock of the above articles on hand, embracing Cigars of as fine a quality as were ever imported. In fact, he has Cigars of all qualities which he will sell as low, and in many cases at less prices, than the same articles can be bought elsewhere. He has recently been North, and is perfectly satisfied that he can sell Cigars, Tobacco, &c., at lower rates than they can be bought there, and 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this State. Persons desiring to purchase articles in his line can do as well by ordering them as if present, as in either case his desire would be to give entire satisfaction to the customer; and relies upon the fact, in proof of this assertion, that of the great quantity of Cigars, &c., sent to distant customers, he has never had a parcel sent back to him as being overrated; this he has frequently had to do in purchasing them at the North. His articles shall always come up to his recommendations. All goods carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Petersburg, Va., August 30th, 1852. 936—w4w.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our Wholesale Rooms, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture,* the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Wholesale Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 81—tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a week or two since, a mulatto man, named *Rufus,* belonging to Hon. G. E. Badger. Said boy is a bricklayer by trade. He is about six feet one or two inches in height, a bright mulatto, and rather sullen in disposition. He is supposed to be employed somewhere in Wake County. All persons are hereby warned against employing or harboring said boy, as the law will be enforced against such as may do so; and the above reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of said boy so that I get him again.

C. H. JOHNSON.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—3t.

Board for Members.

THE Subscriber has made preparations, as heretofore, to board a number of members of the Legislature. He can only say to those who may engage lodgings with him, that no pains nor expense will be spared to render them comfortable. He refers to the past as his only pledge for the future.

His terms will be as reasonable as the prices of the day will admit. JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1852. 83—3t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the Town of Louisburg amended, and the limits of the town enlarged.

JOHN G. KING,
RICH'D NOBLE,
P. J. BROWN,
J. H. YARBROUGH,
D. C. STONE,
Commissioners.

Louisburg, Aug. 20, 1852. 41—ts

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

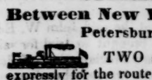
TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852. 925—4w.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk	$7 00
Do. do. and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do. do. do.	6 00
Do. do. do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

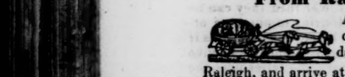
This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road,

JULY 21st, 1852.

NOTICE. Stock-holders in the N. C. Rail Road Company are specially requested to read the following resolution passed by the annual meeting at Raleigh on the subject of interest:

"*Resolved*, That in justice to such of the Stockholders of this Company as have paid their subscriptions, either in money or by work, the amount due by such Stockholders as shall be in default thirty days from this time, shall be forthwith collected, if practicable; and that in all such cases, interest be rigedly exacted: *Provided however*, that nothing in this resolution shall prevent the Board of Directors from the exercise of a proper discretion in favor of persons having contracts, and who, under previous assurances, have expected and are prepared to pay for their stock in work."

An instalment of 5 per cent. has been called for by the Board of Directors, falling due the 1st Monday in September next. Payments can be made to *Directors*, by an order of the Board, and the Treasurer is not required to visit points on the line of the road in order to collect the instalments. The next meeting of the Board of Directors takes place at Goldsboro', on Tudsday before the meeting of the Legislature.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 13, 1852. 75—2t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

NOTICE

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing*, &c., of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need not no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of Septermber next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I un get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 78—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapentius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $103; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5er.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone; that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants. Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 74—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852: 54—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 9, 1852.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*

78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—tlst

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. [illegible] PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber." Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $16,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the princip er Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

Miss E. GILMER, in English, and Miss C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 **REWARD.** Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. } July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 20th, 1852. 67—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., } Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C. June 9th, 1852. 63—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poble, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleanng and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to